

The DAILY WORKER Raises the Standard for a Workers' and Farmers' Government

THE DAILY WORKER

Entered at Second-class matter September 21, 1928, at the Post Office at Chicago, Illinois, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Vol. III. No. 230.

tion Rates: In Chicago, by mail, \$3.00 per year. Outside Chicago, by mail, \$6.00 per year.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1926

Published Daily except Sunday by THE DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO., 1112 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Price 3 Cents

Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

GREAT BRITAIN has recently been pressing France to renew the anti-Soviet intriguing which was part of the foreign policy of that country until Poincaré was kicked out of office a few years back. And now that Poincaré is again in office, it is obvious that the British are meeting with success even the Briand is supposed to have a free hand in running the foreign office. The conclusion of a Franco-Roumanian treaty in which France recognizes the theft of Bessarabia by Roumania as legal is considered a decidedly unfriendly act by the Soviet government.

STRANGE that it may appear to people who are so naive that they assume that a reactionary will always follow an objectively reactionary policy, foreign minister Stresemann of Germany favors friendly relations with the Soviet Union—for business reasons. And it is reported that when Stresemann had his famous conversation with Briand at Thoiry, he remarked that in his opinion France had less to fear from Russia than from England, and that if any particular country deserved isolation, that country was Great Britain. Briand is said to have listened and kept on chewing his moustache.

BRITAIN'S foreign policy in Europe is very unsteady. Today she is flirting with Italy; tomorrow with France. Mussolini, who knows that there is a stiletto in many an Italian pocket, hankering for a nice soft spot in his anatomy, talks like a combination Caesar-Napoleon, and declares that the Mediterranean must be an Italian lake. This kind of oratory gives England the shivers, so Chamberlain has a tête-à-tête with Briand. Mussolini turns loose another wolf and Chamberlain hastens to Rome to convince Benito that he was only plotting against Russia with his friend Briand.

THO the Babbitt bible tells us that honesty is the best policy, and we must admit that it has some merit, dishonesty is the only policy for the imperialist powers. When two statesmen, representing rival powers shower compliments on each other, it is time for the cannon-fodder of the respective countries to begin kissing their wives and sweethearts good-bye and getting their hides in trim for the trench cooties. The chief reason why the capitalist powers do not open fire on each other today, is financial and moral weakness. Another good war would kill them off, so they hold their chariots.

WAR correspondents will soon be flocking into Chicago if predictions bear fruit. Two rival gangs of bootleggers have declared war on each other and the ordnance departments of both gangs have been stocking up on machine guns. Of course, the good people of the city don't want war. Neither does the police department. The latter make an honest dollar now and then out of the gangsters, according to statements made by federal sleuths.

PERHAPS it is all jealousy. They tell us that when a copper needs money to buy a new dress for his (Continued on page 2.)

MUSSOLINI PREPARING FOR WAR ON TURKEY SAYS LONDON EXPRESS

LONDON, Oct. 10.—"Premier Mussolini is preparing for war against Turkey," says a sensational article appearing in the Daily Express.

The article declares the Italian dictator wants "to secure a sphere of influence on the coast of Turkey which had been promised to Italy in 1916 by the famous secret pact of London which came to light in 1919 to trouble the peace delegates at the Versailles conference. The signatories to this pact were Russia, France, Great Britain and Italy."

TRIKE HI. BRITAIN, SAY SAILORS

I. W. W. Seamen Refuse to Man Scab Ships

By GORDON CASCADEN. (Special to The Daily Worker)

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 10.—Members of Marine Transport Workers' Industrial Union No. 510 of the Industrial Workers of the World arriving here on ships sailing from the British Isles paint dark pictures of industrial conditions resulting from the determination of Britain's industrial czars to starve the striking miners into subjection.

"Many great industries are shut down completely," a "wobbly" sailor declared on his arrival here today on a United States' shipping board steamer which carried general cargo to and from an English port. "Other industries are working a few days a week only.

Trade Losses Enormous.

"Manufacturers are bewailing the fact that foreign firms are getting their orders. Great shipbuilding and other plants are practically at a standstill.

"Despite the dismal, black, foggy days of the beastly English climate most places are going without fuel.

Government Offices Cold.

"Even government offices are without it. The strike might cease today but England would continue practically fuelless for weeks afterward.

"I was ill in an hospital where hospital clothing was changed at least once a week and often twice if visitors called to see us. Soon we were told that we must wear the same suit for three and four weeks. These hospital had little coal to heat hot water to wash clothes. At first we were permitted to take a bath every day but before I left we considered ourselves lucky if we got that privilege once in two weeks."

M. T. W. Shows Solidarity.

True to its principles, the M. T. W. is doing all possible to keep men from sailing out of the United States on scab coal boats. In every section of the world its members are spreading the word for all seamen to refuse to man boats carrying coal to the British Isles or to ports of other countries which got their supply from Britain before the strike.

An I. W. W. sailor was offered a job on the bridge of the Sudawsonic, the first United States ship to carry a full cargo of scab coal out of Hampton Roads, the premier scab coal shipping port of the world.

I. W. W. Seamen Won't Scab.

Altho this "wobbly" had been out of a job all summer he indignantly refused to scab when asked to go over to Newark to join the crew that was to man this transmarine liner.

Nine I. W. W.'s quit ship which called at Baltimore yesterday following a rumor that she was to carry scab coal to England. This boat, however, sailed for Cuba with general cargo, after several hours' delay in which she obtained another full crew.

"Wobblies" are quitting many ships both here and in Norfolk because they refuse to scab on Britain's miners.



CALIF. STEEL WORKERS PULL STRIKE ON CUT

Call on A. F. of L. for Organization Drive

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PITTSBURGH, Cal., Oct. 10.—When the wire drawers at the Pittsburgh plant of the Columbia Steel corporation blew the whistle, all the men in the department shut down the machinery in protest against the wage cut of from \$1.50 to \$2.00 per day the company was trying to force upon them.

Wire Drawers Start Strike.

Forty wire drawers went out and about 200 men were laid off.

The company at once began a campaign to break the strike, evicting nine workers who lived in the company-owned hotel when they refused to report for work.

Ask A. F. of L. for Organization. There are over 1,200 men in the plant. The other departments received wage cuts, or "wage adjustments" recently.

The strikers are calling upon the American Federation of Labor to organize these metal workers.

Call for "Ma's" Resignation.

AUSTIN, Tex., Oct. 10.—The resolution introduced in the house of the special session of the Texas legislature late yesterday asking the immediate resignation of Mrs. Miriam A. Ferguson, governor of Texas was to be taken up for consideration in the house today. The resolution is intended as a concurrent one for action in both houses.

(Continued on page 2.)

JAILED CLOAKMAKERS SEND LABOR MESSAGE THRU DAILY WORKER

SHANGHAI NEAR CAPTURE; CANTON ARMY SWEEPS IN

Britain Plans Armed Intervention

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SHANGHAI, Oct. 10.—Chinese student and labor bodies are preparing a gigantic celebration of the sweeping victories of the Cantonese national revolutionaries which are advancing toward Shanghai down the Yangtze. The foreign settlements where are concentrated the forces of imperialism, are alarmed at the prospects of the capture of Shanghai, which is feared may be made by local Chinese even before the Cantonese reach the city.

Shanghai Chinese May Revolt.

The Shanghai Chinese are overjoyed at the reports that Wuchang and Hukiang, even a more important point down the river from Hankow, have fallen before the Cantonese, and the imperialist powers in Shanghai have called out all police reserves and special armed forces in fear of a united labor and student revolt, altho this city is supposed to be controlled by General Sun Chuan-fang, who has been fighting the advance of the Canton troops.

Troops Go Over to Cantonese.

Reports are that Wuchang, where Wu Pei-fu's troops were besieged for more than a month, fell to the Cantonese on terms whereby the troops join the Canton armies. Kukiang also was evacuated by the troops of Sun Chuan-fang, probably by troop deserts. Sun has been unable to control (Continued on page 2.)

ALIEN PROPERTY CUSTODIAN HAD RIGHT TO NIP

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—Upholding the property of Thomas W. Miller, former alien property custodian, attending the champagne dinner at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel Oct. 30, 1921, at which he returned checks for the \$7,000,000 American Metals claim to Richard Merton, German industrialist, Colonel William Rand, counsel for Miller denied the conspiracy charge in continuation today of his summation to the jury at the trial of Miller and Harry M. Daugherty, former attorney-general.

The strikers are calling upon the American Federation of Labor to organize these metal workers.

(Continued on page 2.)

GREEN SEEKS ALIBI FOR GIVING EDDY FLOOR AT A. F. OF L. MEET

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL. (Special to The Daily Worker)

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 10.—Five officials of the American Federation of Labor were addressing audiences in local churches today, as the guests of dollar-subsidized religion, while the bitter controversy still raged as to whether Dr. Sherwood Eddy, international secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association, had broken away from an alleged gag that President Green claims was imposed upon him here last Thursday before he was allowed to take the platform and tell of his recent trip to Europe, which included a visit to the Union of Soviet Republics.

Open Shops Relent—A Little

Altho the local Y. M. C. A. was closed against President Green, hardboiled capitalism locally relented sufficiently to make it possible for Green, Frank L. Morrison, secretary of the A. F. of L.; John H. Walker, president of the Illinois Federation of Labor; Robert M. Fechner, of the Machinists' Union; and James Wilson, of the patternmakers, to address audiences in churches.

Even two addresses by Albert F. Coyle, of the Locomotive Engineers' Journal, before two churches were announced to the A. F. of L., altho the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers is not affiliated to that body. The labor addresses were arranged by the Federated Churches of Christ of America, a buffer institution between the class-conscious workers and manmaded religion.

Free Speech, But Not Too Free!

While enjoying this semblance of free speech at the hands of the employers' religion, the A. F. of L. officials continue to let loose new attacks against Eddy's attempt to tell the delegates a little of the truth about the Soviet Union.

President Green still persists that he merely invited Eddy to address the convention on the former's ouster from the Y. M. C. A. because it had received huge sums of money for its building program from open shop interests and did not want to endanger these sources of income.

Contributions to the Y. M. C. A. building fund made public today include the following: Henry Ford, \$700,000; Edsel Ford, \$750,000; Fisher Brothers (auto body manufacturers), \$500,000; S. S. Kreage (16 and 10 cent store king), \$500,000; Mrs. Hannan (Hannan Real Estate Exchange), \$500,000. Other large employers, all hostile to union labor, also contributed huge sums.

Green's Alibi Weak.

That President Green, however, had no reference to his clash with dollar-subsidized Y. M. C. A. is clearly shown by the nature of his remarks in presenting Eddy to the convention.

These remarks were fully reported in Saturday's issue of The DAILY WORKER, and show that Green boasted of the free speech privilege that he was according to Dr. Eddy. Surely Dr. Eddy needed the enjoyment of no free speech right to defend Green against those who were attacking him. Nevertheless, Green is rallying all his friends to support him in his alibi.

Dr. Eddy has wired his version of the whole affair to Detroit as follows:

Eddy's Statement.

"I was asked by certain labor leaders to go to Detroit and speak at the American Federation of Labor convention on conditions in Russia. Mr. Green, president of the federation, asked me before the meeting not to refer to the question of the present government in Russia as it was a controversial question before the convention.

(Continued on page 2.)

ANOTHER NEGRO FALLS VICTIM TO ROPE AND BULLETS OF WHITE MOB

DOVER, Tenn., Oct. 10.—Herbert Bell, Negro, was taken from the county jail here shortly after midnight by a mob of seventy-five men, carried into the woods three miles from here, hanged to a tree and his body was riddled with bullets.

Bell was held on a charge of murder following the death of Rufus Joyner, farmer, of Clarksville, Tenn., several days ago. Yesterday in court at Clarksville, Sheriff Ellis was forced to draw his pistol to protect the Negro and his wife from spectators in the courtroom.

Forward to the \$10,000 Mark Goal to Keep the Daily Worker

By C. E. RUTHENBERG

General Secretary, Workers (Communist) Party.

As this statement is written the full returns of the appeal to raise \$5,000 of the \$50,000 Keep The DAILY WORKER Fund during the past week are not all in. The remittances on Monday will show how near to the \$5,000 total the contributions ran.

We can say now, however, that the response made during the week together with the funds that will reach The DAILY WORKER Monday, have made it possible to meet the urgent debts due on Monday and save the situation for another week. But this has not put The DAILY WORKER out of danger. We told the party and the sympathizers with its work at the beginning of the campaign that \$10,000 must be raised within two weeks to carry The DAILY WORKER thru. Our campaign, however, has been slow in getting under way. The total thus far has been:

Sept. 18—First week	\$ 339.50
Sept. 25—Second week	512.10
Oct. 25—Third week	1,360.53
Oct. 4—Monday	135.00

Oct. 5—Tuesday

374.50

Oct. 6—Wednesday

508.00

Oct. 7—Thursday

369.00

Oct. 8—Friday

314.05

Oct. 9—Saturday

265.75

Estimated for Monday, Oct. 11.....

\$3,838.88

1,500.00

\$5,338.88

If Monday's estimate is fulfilled we will still be short \$5,000 of the first \$10,000. Because of the slow returns at the beginning of the campaign, The DAILY WORKER has been obliged to postpone obligations which were already long overdue. These have now accumulated so that the real crisis for The DAILY WORKER will come during the present week.

We cannot postpone meeting the pressing obligations of The DAILY WORKER any longer. We have exhausted the possibilities of doing that.

THIS FRANK STATEMENT OF THE SITUATION OF THE DAILY WORKER IS MADE TO THE PARTY MEMBERS

AND SYMPATHIZERS TO SHOW THE NEED OF PUSHING THE WORK OF COLLECTING THE KEEP THE DAILY WORKER FUND WITH EVEN GREATER ENERGY.

The contributions to the Keep The DAILY WORKER Fund last week were as large as for the previous three weeks. The amount raised during this week must be as large as for the previous four weeks.

ON MONDAY, OCTOBER 18, AT THE LATEST, WE MUST REACH THE \$10,000 MARK IN ORDER TO PULL THROUGH.

That means that the pace at which the collections and contributions are made must increase during this week at even a greater ratio than during last week. Those party units which have not gone into action must take up the work in earnest. Thus far about 10% of the party membership has responded. The remaining 90% must join the fight to raise The DAILY WORKER fund.

THE PARTY, WITH THE HELP OF ITS SYMPATHIZERS, CAN MAKE THE \$10,000 MARK BY OCTOBER 18, IF IT GOES TO WORK IN EARNEST.

Mobil

SPECIAL FORD NUMBER SOLD OUT AT PLANT

Workers Buy 2,000 Like Hot Cakes

By LENA ROSENBERG. (Special to The Daily Worker)

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 10.—Two thousand copies of the special Ford edition of THE DAILY WORKER dated Oct. 7 were sold like hot cakes to the workers in the Ford Highland Park plant. The previous record for sales of the paper at this plant was 125 copies.

A week had passed since the Ford announcement of the five-day week. When the special edition was announced we in Detroit wondered how those who worked for such a "benevolent" boss would receive it.

Great Surprise.

At 2 p.m. last Thursday we took our places at the gates with the 2,000 copies, not expecting even to sell 1,000. But to our great surprise, more than at any other time in our experience, workers were taking a great interest in the paper and buying it as fast as we could make the change. This proved to us that the workers in the Ford plant are not being taken in by the five-day week stuff and that The Ford Worker, the Communist bulletin in the shop, is having its effect.

All Sold.

When 5 o'clock came every one of the 2,000 copies had been sold. This shows that the auto workers of Detroit are ready for organization. It shows that the A. F. of L. convention meeting here had better not overlook the opportunity—or it may have another "Passaic" to deal with.

Resolution for Five Day Plan Is Weak

(Continued from page 1.)

double within recent years. Since the inauguration of the eight-hour day in the steel industry, production has increased 50 per cent per capita. In the handling of pig iron seven men do the work formerly done by 128.

To Begin or Not Begin.

Delegate James Duncan came to the battle line with an amendment asking that the word "continue" be inserted for "begin," declaring that the A. F. of L. had always fought for the shorter workday. He denounced some of Frey's statistics. Frey came back with the declaration that he didn't mean to "begin" the fight for the shorter workday, but that he wanted to begin to gather material about increased per capita production, a new phase of this struggle.

Duncan denounced "Bethlehem" and "Lawrence" as two industrial spots where the lowest wages are paid under the highest tariff.

Printer for 4-Day Week.

Delegate John C. Harding, of the printers, declared that the fight should be made for the four-hour day and four-day week.

Delegate James Lynch, also of the printers, declared that the fight should be made for the four-hour day and four-day week.

"I do not believe that Henry Ford himself could eliminate this process from specialized industry," said Lynch.

"Our task is to remedy the fatigue and the strophies that develop as a result of the repetitive process in industry."

He declared this could only be done by the shorter workday and the shorter work-week, giving the worker an opportunity to get the poison out of his system and recuperate for the new week's labors.

President Green also spoke, worrying about what the worker would do during his leisure time.

No Real Fight.

The resolution carried unanimously as amended by the committee. Thus the A. F. of L. makes no definite fight for the five-day week.

The convention voted for the universal 44-hour week for all government employees. This provides for the Saturday half-holiday.

It was also voted to increase the monthly dues of the federal labor unions from 75 cents to \$1 per month, with the per capita to the A. F. of L. increased from 25 to 35 cents per month. The maximum initiation fee was also raised from \$10 to \$25 for the federal labor unions. There was little opposition to this boost.

WANTED

Back numbers of the

COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL

for New York Public Library

Numbers all previous to 1924

7, 8, 9, 10, 14, 15, 18, 20

A few copies of the October 1925 number of the WORKERS MONTHLY wanted by The DAILY WORKER for our files.

New York comrades having any of the issues of the COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL listed above kindly send them to

JOHNSON HIGGINS BOOKSTORE

for the

NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY

The Children of Passaic



It is only since the strike of the highly exploited textile workers of Passaic that a flicker of light has come into the lives of these little ones. They are in the battle heart and sole—even if they do go hungry occasionally.

Green Seeks Alibi for Eddy Speech

(Continued from page 1.)

busy. Green has completely surrendered to them, but this will not help those thinking elements, small though they may be, who have a few thoughts of their own.

In any event, Green's assault on Eddy has proved that free speech has less of a chance in an American Federation of Labor convention than it has in a manmanned church, especially when some one comes wanting to shed light of truth on the Russian situation in favor of the workers' government.

"I never referred to the local dispute with the churches, and said at the outset that I was speaking as a private individual representing no organization. I spoke as I told Mr. Green and others that I would, on labor conditions in England, France, Germany and Russia, mentioning the strong and weak points in the present Soviet regime."

Federated Press Hits Green's Alibi. Eddy's contentions are also strongly bolstered up a version of the affair sent out thru the Federated Press by its managing editor, Carl Haessler, as follows:

"At the convention hotel, after Eddy's address, a statement was made by President Green, Vice-Presidents Woll and Duncan, and by Treasurer Tabin that Eddy had shown bad faith.

Recognition Only Ban on Free Speech.

"This opinion was not shared by informed delegates who had learned of the conditions agreed on in advance by Green and Eddy. According to these delegates Eddy had said to Green several hours beforehand: 'Let us be frank Mr. Green; I intend to emphasize Russia.' 'Very well,' Green was overheard to reply, 'but do not mention recognition.' To this Eddy agreed and kept his agreement in his speech. The accidental witness of the agreement is a member of the same union as Green, the United Mine Workers of America."

This Federated Press version is the same as that sent out last week by your correspondent.

Green's After-thought. Eddy had betrayed Green's confidence, then Green certainly had an opportunity to tell it to the convention immediately Eddy had finished.

He did not do this. In fact, he didn't begin hurling charges at Eddy until the diehard reactionaries got

that Chinese customs be collected by themselves, and not by the Chinese, thus weakening the government because the powers kept the revenue for payments of loans previously forced upon the country.

Foster and Gold to Discuss A. F. of L. Meeting at Detroit

(Special to The Daily Worker)

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 10.—William Z. Foster and Ben Gold will address a mass meeting of the Trade Union Educational League in Detroit, Tuesday, Oct. 12, at the McCollester Hall, corner Forest and Cass streets.

The subject will be the "American Federation of Labor Convention" now in session in the city of Detroit.

What is the answer of the A. F. of L. convention to the plies of the millions of unorganized workers in the basic industries and what are the proposals of the Trade Union Educational League and the left wing to these problems, will be the questions dealt with by the speakers.

Members of the trade unions of Detroit who are vitally interested in the labor movement are invited to hear these important problems discussed from the left wing point of view. Admission of 25 cents will be charged.

Illinois River Continues Rise.

BEARDSTOWN, Ill., Oct. 7.—A new record was set here early today when the Illinois river reached a stage of 25.6 feet, six inches higher than the crest of the devastating flood of 1923. Eleven hundred additional acres of land are under water, following crumbling late last night of the Kelley Lake levee, north of this city.

The powers have always insisted

CLOAK MAKERS PREPARING TO FIGHT IT OUT

Strike Relief Fund Arm I. L. G. Pickets

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK CITY, Oct. 10.—Financial reinforcements are pouring into the treasury of the joint board, Cloak Suit, Skirt and Dress Makers' unions, 150 East 25th street, to so satisfactory a degree, that the general strike of 40,000 cloakmakers of New York and the vicinity can be successfully maintained indefinitely, the union has announced after tabulation of incoming funds.

Further impetus was received at a meeting of representatives of local trade union bodies at the International Auditorium, 3 West 16th street. The meeting was called for the purpose of effectively combating the injunction against the striking cloakmakers, and also took measures to aid the strikers financially.

Strikes Shops Make Up Half.

From one source alone, the levy upon workers in settled shops, there are obtained funds to meet half the strike benefits of the men and women still on the picket line. The strike benefits of \$7 and \$10 weekly for single and married men and women, respectively, average \$150,000. At a stirring meeting in Cooper Union of workers employed in shops that have already acceded to the union terms, assessments upon them were voluntarily increased from 15 to 20 per cent of their weekly wages. This will automatically bring into the union treasury \$75,000 per week to meet half the total strike benefits.

In addition to voting 20 per cent of their weekly wages to support their fellow workers still on strike, 10,000 cloakmakers at work have already given the union an additional one day's pay, the total sums obtained from both sources being \$150,000. While this additional day's pay is not a regular donation, it is expected to be forthcoming voluntarily whenever the finances of the striking cloakmakers require it.

Other Needle Trade Unions Donate.

Large sums have been obtained from other sources, and more is forthcoming. The Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America have voted \$50,000 in installments to the besieged strikers. Of this amount \$10,000 was promptly received. The Rochester unions of the same organization contributed \$5,000. The Boston ladies' garment workers contributed \$5,000 to their striking brethren. The bonnas embroidery workers of this city, a small organization, have voted to tax themselves to \$5 each. They expect to raise \$30,000, of which \$3,000 is already on hand.

In response to the appeal of the American Federation of Labor and affiliated international bodies for funds the A. F. of L., at its convention in Detroit, made the call a special order of business and unanimously voted immediate assistance. International bodies affiliated with it are already responding.

NO DELEGATE TO AMERICAN LEGION FROM A. F. OF L.

By J. LOUIS ENGAHL. (Special to The Daily Worker)

CONVENTION HALL, DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 10.—There will be no representative of the American Federation of Labor officially attending the annual gathering of the American Legion. Instead President Green said a greeting would be sent in response to the greeting just received from John R. McQuigg, national commander of the American Legion, reading in part as follows:

"Where, after six years of imprisonment those who take an interest in this case are now more convinced than ever that Sacco and Vanzetti are not guilty of the crime they were charged with and convicted for, and

"Whereas, the motion for a new trial based on newly discovered evidence, primarily on the confession of Celestino F. Madelros, is now before the court of Massachusetts, and

"Whereas, on this motion for a new trial, affidavits of former agents of the department of justice of the United States have been produced that show there are records on file in the office of the department

The Sacco and Vanzetti Case Is Before A. F. of L. Convention at Detroit

By J. LOUIS ENGAHL.

THE fight for the lives of the class war prisoners, Nick Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti, is before the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor in Detroit.

That is not saying very much, of course. This struggle has been before every A. F. of L. convention since the United States government first put its bloody clutches upon the throats of these two courageous militants of labor. It often entered as an uninvited guest. It was never welcome.

of justice, establishing the fact that there was collaboration between the department of justice and the district attorney of Norfolk county to convict Sacco and Vanzetti on charges of a crime, of which the department of justice did not believe them guilty, and

"Whereas, the attorney general has refused access to the records in the case to the counsel for the defense, in spite of his urgent request for the same, and

"Whereas, a large number of the international unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor are deeply interested in the case of Sacco and Vanzetti, and have by resolutions adopted at their conventions, expressed the sentiment of their members on this matter, be it

therefore

"Resolved, that the American Fed-

eration of Labor in convention as-

sembled demand an immediate in-

vestigation by the congress of the

United States of the actions of the

agents of the department of justice;

the connection of the department of

justice with the conviction of Sac-

co and Vanzetti, and the refusal of

the department of justice to dis-

close its files on the Sacco and

Vanzetti case, be it further

"Resolved, that copies of this

resolution be sent to the president

and congress of the United States."

CAPPELLINI IS FIGHTING HARD-COAL DIGGERS

Unions Reviving Their Grievance Committees

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., Oct. 10.—The grievance committee of the Glen Alden Coal company meets on the first and third Saturday afternoon, in Union Hall, 12 Market street. Two-thirds of the miners of the Glen Alden company are represented on the committee.

The reorganization of the grievance committee is a sign that the miners are ignoring the opposition of Rinaldo Capellini and his district board, who are hostile to any attempt on the part of the miners to take the initiative in solving their problems.

Delegates from the grievance committee of the Glen Alden Coal company are urging the organization of a general grievance body made up of delegates from all collieries.

Every progressive miner in the district is intent on getting his local represented in this committee.

CURRENT EVENTS

By T. J. O'Flaherty.

(Continued from page 1.)

wife or a chunk of real estate, he takes out his squad and his silver and whenever he spots a bootlegger or gangster, he shoves him onto the curb and concocts a sentence in which a \$100 bill figures. The gangster usually has a one hundred per cent spot in his jeans and everybody goes his way.

Not a very militant resolution, to be sure. Requesting a congressional investigation is an easy method of dodging the real issue, especially when congress is not in session. But even this is something. The laboring masses over the land must rise and demand more.

Madelros, who would be the chief witness for Sacco and Vanzetti, should a new trial be granted, is himself sentenced to die Oct. 27. Judge Webster Thayer may hand down a decision at any hour ordering Sacco and Vanzetti to the electric chair. The hour doesn't wait for congress to assemble.

With the passage of the above resolution thru the A. F. of L. convention, the protest should grow so big over the land that the department of justice will be forced itself to disgorge the documents, now held in secret, that would so clearly show the innocence of Sacco and Vanzetti, that even a capitalist judge, time-server of his class, would not dare rule against the demand for a new trial.

It is, of course, good to know that the A. F. of L. convention will be told that the case of Sacco and Vanzetti is again before the public. Every worker in the land should read the resolutions which are as follows:

"Where, after six years of imprisonment those who take an interest in this case are now more convinced than ever that Sacco and Vanzetti are not guilty of the crime they were charged with and convicted for, and

"Whereas, the motion for a new trial based on newly discovered evidence, primarily on the confession of Celestino F. Madelros, is now before the court of Massachusetts, and

"Whereas, on this motion for a new trial, affidavits of former agents of the department of justice of the United States have been produced that show there are records on file in the office of the department

ANTHRACITE MINERS DIG DOWN TO KEEP THE DAILY WORKER

The anthracite miners, battling against the most corrupt and reactionary bureaucracy in the American trade union movement as well as against a highly trusted group of capitalists are on the job striking, telling blows for The DAILY WORKER.

MOSCOW WARNS ANTI-SOVIET LIES PLANNED

Beware of Stories of Soviet "Uprisings"

MOSCOW, Sept. 18.—(By Mail)—The press of the Soviet Union publishes a report from Vienna. The report is from a reliable source and concerns the close co-operation between Bucharest and Warsaw for the purpose of organizing an anti-soviet campaign in the European and American press. Warsaw will take over the leadership of this campaign.

Made in Warsaw.

Material is being fabricated in the Polish foreign ministry concerning an alleged movement of the opposition in the C. P. of the U. S. S. R. to bring about a change of government. The "documents" which are in preparation in Warsaw will be handed to the Roumanian government which will then publish them in the press.

According to a pre-arranged plan, this task will be carried out by the war ministry under the leadership of the one-time poet and present fascist Octavio Goga.

Same Old Lies.

In this connection one must remember that the recent campaign in the bourgeois press against the Soviet Union which has recently weakened, also came in the first instance from Warsaw and Bucharest working closely together.

HOPE CANADA MAY HALT U.S. IMPERIALISM

Latin-Americans Have Illusion of Rivalry

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—Latin-American diplomats in Washington are eagerly watching the British imperial conference soon to meet in London, to see whether it will grant Canada permission to have a diplomatic representative in the American capital. The believe that if Canada wins this right she will take a seat also in the Pan-American Union, and then the beginning of the end of Washington's boss-ship of Latin America will be at hand.

Canadian Bankers in South.

Canadian nationalists of the British variety complain that the influence of the United States is greater today in Canada than is the influence of Britain. French Canadian nationalists, on the other hand, insist that Canada must further loosen her bonds with the mother country.

Meanwhile the British-Canadian financial power, embodied especially in the Royal Bank of Canada, has invaded Cuba and other Latin-American republics in competition with Wall Street banks. In Cuba both the National City Bank and the Royal Bank of Canada serve the American sugar trust, but their interests are not wholly identical.

The diplomats from Caribbean and South American countries are hopeful that if Canada breaks into the Pan-American Union the trade advantages of that organization will stimulate the Canadians to establish an anti-Washington policy and program. If the two northern countries can be played off against each other, the Latin American may get a chance.

When the Pan-American Union was first started, Canada was informally assured that a seat would be ready for her whenever she could persuade London to let her occupy it. Premier King is ready to demand permission.

Parisian Women Carry Fight to Vote to People

PARIS, France, Oct. 10.—Disgusted with "promises" of politicians, the League for Immediate Suffrage is taking its fight for franchise for women direct to the people.

An intensive campaign is planned, by which every voter in France will be interviewed and urged to support action to give women the right to vote. It is planned to start such action at the next session of parliament next month.

Queen Marie Offered Sum to Go in Movies

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., October 10.—Queen Marie of Roumania may become the highest-paid actress in the movies! The Balkan monarch will be offered \$25,000 for one day's appearance in the role of the queen in "Resurrection," the motion picture adaptation of the Tolstoy classic.

A certified check for \$25,000 was placed today with the Hollywood chamber of commerce by Edwin Carew, Hollywood producer, and an invitation has been dispatched to the Roumanian legation at Washington for transmission to the queen.

MISSIONARY SOCIETY PRESIDENT TELLS OF GREAT PROGRESS MADE BY RUSSIA, PRAISES GOVERNMENT

By MAX COHN.

PEORIA, Ill., Oct. 10.—Russia is the most stable state in Europe and is going to endure, in the opinion of Dr. F. W. Burnham, of St. Louis, president of the Interdenominational Missionary Society. He recently came back from an extended tour of Soviet Russia and was in close contact with conditions there.

"Industry is 90 per cent of pre-war, despite the loss of 10,000,000 men during the war, the terrible famine, civil war and the allied blockade," Dr. Burnham told the missionary conference body being held in this city. He said that one of the most impressive things in Russia was the thirst for knowledge, and how this desire was satisfied as rapidly as conditions would permit.

Thousands Study.

Thousands of young men and women could be seen wending their way, not to movies or dances, but to huge halls where they were taught the sciences and economics. They had few books and were forced to take down notes as the teacher spoke. They are being trained to become experts in leading industry and education by means of western scientific knowledge.

Streets Are Safe.

"One feels safer on the streets of Moscow alone at night than on the streets of St. Louis," he said. "There are no holdups because no one has more than the other."

The tales about the breakdown of industry, the pilaging of church treasures, the wholesale murder which were carried in American newspapers are all false, according to Dr. Burnham. As a missionary, Dr. Burnham stressed the attitude of the Soviet government toward the church. The party in power is atheistic, there are no restrictions against attending church. No one under 18 can be taught religion except by the parents. When a schoolchild asks: "Is there a god?" the teacher says, "Wait till you grow older."

Great Youth Movement.

Dr. Burnham also told about the great youth movement of Russia. There are 800,000 Communist youth, 600,000 Young Pioneers and 400,000 Young Leninists.

He told of boxes being run from village to village for the purpose of teaching the peasants the world's knowledge. Maps were painted on the cars and an instructor would gather the whole population around him while he told them of other people and other lands.

Progressed Far, He Says.

The activities of the youth of Russia and their devotion to their country exceeds anything Dr. Burnham has ever seen. The Russians are trying in the best way they know how to bring order and light into their lives. They have done much in the last eight years.

He added that train service is good. Trains are usually on time. He was delayed once for six hours on account of a washout, but for the same reason he was nine hours late getting to Peoria last night.

"We were treated better in Russia than anywhere else we traveled."

Guatemalan Labor Supports Liberal Nicaraguan Revolt

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—Guatemala's Confederation of Labor has called William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, asking him to mediate in behalf of the Nicaraguan liberals who now are fighting to restore constitutional government and the liberties of labor in Nicaragua.

Green replied that he had already taken steps to help the Nicaraguan liberals and workers wisely present their case at the proper moment to the American state department. He expressed his hope of the early return of constitutional rule in Nicaragua.

Australia Will Back Pan-Pacifist Meeting

SYDNEY—(FP)—At the All-Australian Trade Union Congress at Sydney, attended by delegates from all parts of Australia, J. S. Gardiner, secretary of the Labor Council of New South Wales, read an exhaustive report upon the proposal to hold a Pan-Pacific conference. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

"That this 3 All-Australian Trades Union congress resolves: (1) To take an active part in the struggle towards international trade union unity and to assist in calling a single world congress of all trade union organizations; (2) to attend the Pan-Pacific Trade Union conference to be called in Canton May 1 1927; (3) to issue an appeal to all workers of the Pacific, pointing out the necessity of unification of their forces against international capitalism and its war preparations; (4) to send greetings to the awakened Chinese workers and their trade unions; (5) to accept the invitation of the All-Russian Council of Trade Unions to send as soon as possible an official trade union delegation to Soviet Russia."

It is stated that Pres. Green of the American Federation of Labor, is hesitating to send even an observer to the Pan-Pacific labor conference, though United States labor is deeply involved in the fate of the Pacific.

Why not a small bundle of The DAILY WORKER sent to you regularly to take to your trade union meeting?

FILIPINO FREEDOM CONFERENCE CALLED FOR DECEMBER 17

A call to all interested organizations for a Conference for Filipino Independence, to be held in Washington, D. C., Dec. 17-19, has just been issued here by Georgia Brooks, executive secretary of the conference. The call is endorsed by Moorfield Storey, former president American Bar Association; Clarence Darrow; Albert F. Coxe; Philip E. Ziegler; Prof. Robert Morse Lovett and others.

HANKOW TRADE UNIONS JOYFUL OVER WU DEFEAT

Cantonese Lift Ban On Labor Organizations

(From Our Own Correspondent)
(By courtesy of the People's Army
Staff)

HANKOW, (By Mail)—The Workers of this district have already begun to feel the difference between the militarist and nationalist regimes. The political department of the Canton army has been removed here today from Changsha, and begins propaganda work immediately.

The first result will be that thirty-two trade unions and labor organizations suppressed by Wu will function again. At mass meetings and lectures, and by means of leaflets and pamphlets, the workers are having the Kuomintang program and policy explained to them.

A delegate conference of the whole district (covering Hankow, Hanyang, and Wuchang) decided on a one-day stoppage of work to celebrate the victory of the People's army. The British-American tobacco factory has closed down for a few days, fearing that the prevailing enthusiasm may lead the workers to put in their long-standing demand for higher wages (tobacco workers are paid about 7s. a week).

German Rail Bonds to
Be Sold in America to
Get Reparations Cash

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—American investors will probably soon be offered an issue of bonds secured by the German national railways, but thus far the bankers have not asked the state department to approve the sale. Reports from Paris that the French, Belgian and British governments had approached Secretary Kellogg for his approval of floating the loan in America are denied by Kellogg.

He does not deny that the bonds will be sold here, but on the contrary he points out that the Dawes' plan for regulation of German reparation payments contains a scheme for bonding the German railways in order to raise cash for reparations.

Germany is not paying over to the conquering powers any more, thus far, than she is borrowing in the United States. Bigger payments under the Dawes' plan are due. Bonding the national railways of Germany is one of the resources yet unused.

No obstacles to the transaction are in sight, when the allies give the word. American investors will presumably absorb the bonds quickly when the big banks offer them.

British-Italian Pact
No Threat to France
Chamberlain Asserts

LONDON, October 10.—Sir Austen Chamberlain, British foreign minister, is quite vociferous in denial that the recent secret confab with Mussolini over the mutual problems of Italy and England have any military inherent in the subjects debated toward other European powers.

"I need hardly say," says Chamberlain, "that any such ideas show entire misconception of our relations with other countries and of our country's policies."

Chamberlain even expressed "delight" over the Franco-German accord, which is built upon the new steel trust of continental firms and in opposition to the British steel interests. In other words, Sir Austen feels that the new British-Italian alliance offsets the Franco-German move and that he can afford to pretend joy at the Franco-German accord.

Leningrad Tobacco
Factories Produce
12 Billion Smokes

MOSCOW (By Mail)—Amongst the seven tobacco trusts in the U. S. S. R., the first place belongs to the Leningrad Tobacco Trust, which gives more than one-third of the whole production of tobacco. Owing to the enlargement of production and rational organization, the trust gave in this year 2,125,000 rubles of profit. Its turnover is more than doubled, having reached 48,000,000 rubles. The excise duties paid amounted to 22,000,000 rubles. The production of the trust is quickly growing, and for 1926-27 it will reach 12 billions of cigarettes, or 4.5 per cent more than the whole production of all Petrograd factories before the war.

Soviet Archeologists
Hold Congress in the
Southern City, Kerch

MOSCOW (By Mail)—The Congress of Soviet Archeologists has been opened in the city of Kerch in the south of Russia. The congress is attended by archeologists from all scientific centers of the U. S. S. R. Several foreign scholars have been invited.

Why not a small bundle of The DAILY WORKER sent to you regularly to take to your trade union meeting?

WRITE AS YOU FIGHTA

LANSBURY TELLS OF WONDER WORK IN SOVIET UNION

Specially Pleased at Health Resorts

MOSCOW—(By Mail)—Mr. Lansbury, editor the London Daily Herald, who spent the summer in the Caucasian health resorts, returned to Moscow and was interviewed by journalists about his impressions in Russia.

"I crossed in the train," he said, "4,000 versts from North to South and saw with my own eyes how peasants were working on the fields and workshops. My general impression is this: laboring masses of the Soviet Union are intensely working every day, trying to build new forms of life. One can notice still that there is not enough of modern machinery, but this is the fault of the western countries.

"If the lazy gentlemen of London, in whose hands lies the fate of England, could have seen the heroic efforts of Soviet workers for the sake of reconstruction of their country, they would understand the silliness and narrow-mindedness of their policy towards the Soviet Union.

Workers Use Paternal Reports.

"The health resorts and houses of rest in the Soviet Union are the best in the world. I saw in my life many health resorts, but they are, as it was in old Russia, accessible only for millionaires. It is real joy to see that in Russia health resorts are used by workmen, by whose hands in fact they have been built. The treatment of patients is excellent and leaves nothing to be desired."

Pravda Says Powers' Intervention Into China Leads to War

MOSCOW (By Mail).—Referring to the present political situation in China and rumors of a foreign intervention, Pravda, in a leading article, says:

"As it is known, Great Britain, if not to count Japan, is considered a 'most interested' power in China; she occupies the first place by her trade with China. English are in control of Chinese customs with English capital. Great Britain is one of the biggest creditors of China and has got the best concessions. She plays the first violin in the Peking diplomatic corps.

"This dominating position of England is based on a series of treaties forcibly imposed upon China. It is not surprising, therefore, that the national revolutionary movement trying to overthrow all unequal treaties affects first of all mostly England.

"But what to do? To declare war? It is not so simple as it was in 1841 and 1851. To organize a new crusade of all 'interested powers' as in 1900, when, under pretext of the suppression of the Boxer rebellion, the new chancery was imposed upon China by the notorious Boxer protocol?

"That would be the best way. But, unfortunately, other powers do not see it."

Pravda concludes by saying that in spite of all denials deals are going on between the powers and there is possibility of an open intervention which may lead to a new world war.

British-Italian Pact
No Threat to France
Chamberlain Asserts

LONDON, October 10.—Sir Austen Chamberlain, British foreign minister, is quite vociferous in denial that the recent secret confab with Mussolini over the mutual problems of Italy and England have any military inherent in the subjects debated toward other European powers.

"I need hardly say," says Chamberlain, "that any such ideas show entire misconception of our relations with other countries and of our country's policies."

Chamberlain even expressed "delight" over the Franco-German accord, which is built upon the new steel trust of continental firms and in opposition to the British steel interests. In other words, Sir Austen feels that the new British-Italian alliance offsets the Franco-German move and that he can afford to pretend joy at the Franco-German accord.

Leningrad Tobacco
Factories Produce
12 Billion Smokes

MOSCOW (By Mail)—Amongst the seven tobacco trusts in the U. S. S. R., the first place belongs to the Leningrad Tobacco Trust, which gives more than one-third of the whole production of tobacco. Owing to the enlargement of production and rational organization, the trust gave in this year 2,125,000 rubles of profit. Its turnover is more than doubled, having reached 48,000,000 rubles. The excise duties paid amounted to 22,000,000 rubles. The production of the trust is quickly growing, and for 1926-27 it will reach 12 billions of cigarettes, or 4.5 per cent more than the whole production of all Petrograd factories before the war.

During the speaking the speakers challenged any members of the state sanitary board and the mayor of Lancaster, who have been in the fight on the side of the testing of cattle and for the trusts, to set the time, place and date to debate the question on whether or not the T. B. test for cattle is not a fraud, with the exception that the debate must provide for the public to attend. So far no one has dared to accept the challenge.

At Rocky Springs Park the entertainment was free for all the children that came.

The Farmers' Section will appear regularly in every Monday morning's issue of THE DAILY WORKER. Watch for it.

JARDINE SLAPS ARMOUR CO. ON THE WRIST

Company Charged with Mixing Grain

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—A sharp wrist slap has been administered by Secretary of Agriculture Jardine to the Armour Grain Co. of Chicago. He has cited the concern to appear and show cause why it should not be barred from trading in grain on all contract markets on charges that it has tried to manipulate the market price of grain on the Chicago market.

The grounds of the charges are that the Armour concern is alleged to have mixed a lot of rye screenings with No. 2 rye in a public warehouse, then had warehouse certificates made out showing this mixture to be all No. 2 rye, and finally reported this stuff as a part of the stock of No. 2 rye on hand for future delivery, thereby affecting the price of that grade by falsely reporting the supply.

Accused of Mixing Grain.

Jardine's action was taken under the Grain Futures Trading Act, and curiously resembles some of the complaints made for many years in vain by farmers and farm organizations in the northwest which culminated in the formation of the non-partisan league. In the instance the Armour company is accused of mixing 5,000 bushels of screenings with the No. 2 rye.

Hearing of the complaint will take place Oct. 11 in Chicago before a referee in Room 717, Postal Telegraph Bldg.

Close Association with the Farmers of Other Countries.

Workers (Communist) Party

WORKERS' SCHOOL PUTS STRESS ON ENGLISH CLASS

Special Text Books Are Being Prepared

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—An important part of the Workers' School this year will be its classes in English. There will be classes in Elementary, Intermediate, Advanced English and in Public Speaking.

Such well-known English teachers as Carl Brodsky, Eli Jacobson, Sonia Ginsburg, Ray Bennet, Max Rock, Sonia Waldey, Pauline Rogers and Sonia Winett will be the instructors. Classes will be limited in size to twenty-five thus making it possible for each student to receive more individual instruction.

Evening Classes.

As many evening classes as are needed will be formed as well as an English class in the day time for night workers. From registrations already handed in, three elementary, two intermediate, one advanced English and one public speaking classes have been formed. Each class will have two sessions a week, each session being 1 hour and 15 minutes long. Foreign-speaking comrades and workers who wish to concentrate this year on English can do so by registering for two English classes.

Special Textbooks.

An interesting feature of the English classes this year will be the use of two new textbooks being prepared by the Workers' School. For years the workers and foreigners in this country have lacked a simple and interesting book that could be used as a basis for their learning how to read, how to express themselves, to spell and write correctly and yet not be full of capitalist propaganda and chilidish, non-sensical and dry in its nature. Themes based on the life of workers, containing vocabulary that workers must use, interesting and realistic in approach are the center around which the different lessons are based.

The instructors of English in the Workers' School, unlike those in the public or private schools, who are either hostile or indifferent to the struggle of the workers, are themselves members of the Workers (Communist) Party and a part of the labor movement and therefore interested in helping the students as much as possible.

Foreigners Should Enroll.

Every foreign-speaking worker who wishes to do his share of work in the American labor movement, and every foreign-speaking member of the Workers (Communist) Party should register for and take a class in English in the Workers' School. All English classes start the week of October 25.

Register today at the Workers' School headquarters, 108 East 14th Street, Room 35. For further information on the school, write to Bertram D. Wolfe, director at the same address.

Michigan District Convention Adopts Election Platform

DETROIT, Oct. 10.—The Michigan state convention of the Workers' Party was held in Detroit Saturday, Oct. 2, with delegates representing Wayne, Oakland, Kent, Genesee, Muskegon and Saginaw counties. The convention adopted the following platform:

Revision of workers' compensation, workers injured in industrial accidents to be paid compensation equal to their wages; against the use of injunctions in labor disputes; all public work to be done by union labor; repeal of criminal syndicalism act; abolition of state police; rigid enforcement of safety laws; for amendment to the United States constitution prohibiting child labor; against exploitation of prison labor; unemployment compensation; repeal of the 18th amendment; nationalization of the coal and iron mines and the other natural resources; nationalization of the railroads and means of transportation; for the McNary-Haugen bill providing relief for farmers.

The following candidates were nominated for the state offices for the coming election:

Governor, William Reynolds; secretary of state, Sarah Victor; state treasurer, Arnold Zeigler; attorney general, Cyril Lambkin; auditor general, Aaron M. Katz.

Mass meetings have been arranged in five different cities and noon-day meetings in front of the factories. The delegates to the convention were certain that thousands of workers would be reached with the Workers' Party propaganda and would register and vote for the Workers' Party candidates.

Send The DAILY WORKER for one

Section 6 Executive Holds Special Large Meeting on October 12

The Section Executive Committee of Section 6, Chicago, will hold an enlarged meeting Tuesday, October 12, at 3248 Beach Ave. Matters of great importance are to be taken up at this meeting and all nuclei executive committees as well as leading comrades of the party and the Young Workers League are requested to take note and attend. The executive committees of the nuclei should attend in a body. The meeting starts at 8 p. m.

W. P. ELECTION CAMPAIGN TOURS

Ben Gitlow

WORKERS PARTY PROTESTS N. Y. POLICE TERROR

Asks Socialists for a United Labor Ticket

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—In a telegram sent to the mayor, James G. Walker, the Workers (Communist) Party, thru Benjamin Gitlow, Communist candidate for governor, denounces the New York police for their wholesale arrests of striking cloakmakers.

The telegram declares that the New York police are lining up in the struggle on the side of the manufacturers against the cloakmakers who are struggling to maintain their union and fight against the introduction of sweatshop labor.

Ask United Labor Ticket.

The Workers (Communist) Party, in view of the necessity of unity of all forces of labor in support of the cloakmakers' fight against injunctions and police brutality, has invited the socialist party to join in a united labor ticket in the campaign, with one set of candidates backed by both parties. The invitation is, in part, as follows:

"Socialist Party,
7 East 15th Street,
New York, N. Y.

"Dear Comrades:—A vicious injunction has been issued against the 40,000 striking cloakmakers in the city of New York. The courts, the police, the governor of New York state—the entire state machinery has been brutally thrown on the side of the manufacturers in order to break this strike of the brave cloakmakers who have continued to battle against the manufacturers in spite of hunger and the brutal attacks of the police.

A Vital Issue.

"This struggle affects the vital interests not only of these 40,000 cloakmakers but of the entire needle trades and, if the injunction is to go unchallenged and undefeated, the labor movement of this city, state and nation will suffer a severe setback.

"At this moment, more than ever before, the united power of the working class must be thrown in support of the cloakmakers and a mighty resistance must be put up against these officials who use their offices to intimidate workers and break strikes.

"At this time, more than ever, the workers must utilize their political power and put up an aggressive fight with all the strength at their command in order to hearten labor and give courage to these striking workers in their battle against great odds.

Program For United Action.

"We propose a common program and one set of candidates of the socialist party and the Workers (Communist) Party for one joint campaign on the issues: 1. Against injunctions;

2. Against interfering with the right to strike and picket; 3. Against wholesale arrests of striking workers as in the cloakmakers' strike, the furriers' strike; 4. Against all attempts to deny to labor the right of freedom of speech, press, assemblage and against such laws as persecution of foreignborn and criminal syndicalist laws, which are all intended to intimidate workers and prevent their union organization.

One Ticket And Joint Support.

"We believe that on this program a way can be found to agree upon one set of labor candidates backed by the two political parties of labor, in spite of the fact that election day is only several weeks off. This united campaign is even more necessary because the capitalists have put forward as their candidates the open shopper Mills and the arbitration and injunction "friend of labor," Al Smith.

"Governor Smith, who has sought to introduce compulsory arbitration in this strike and who is responsible for a commission which turned down the fundamental needs of the workers in this country, bears the chief responsibility for the injunction. Governor Smith is the boss of the democratic party and is responsible for the present city administration, which has already caused the arrest of several thousands of workers.

Dist. Executive Committee No. 2,

"Workers (Communist) Party.

"Wm. W. Weinstein, Gen. Secy.

H. M. Wicks.

H. M. Wicks, labor speaker and candidate for governor of Pennsylvania on the Workers (Communist) Party ticket, is now engaged in an election campaign tour covering a large number of cities in Pennsylvania. His subject is: "WHAT CAN THE ELECTIONS DO FOR THE WORKERS?"

The complete tour follows:

TOLEDO, Ohio—Oct. 11.
PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Oct. 12, N. S. Carnegie Music Hall.

BALTIMORE, Md.—Oct. 13.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Oct. 14.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Oct. 15.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Oct. 16.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Oct. 17.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Oct. 18.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Oct. 19.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Oct. 20.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Oct. 21.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Oct. 22.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Oct. 23.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Oct. 24.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Oct. 25.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Oct. 26.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Oct. 27.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Oct. 28.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Oct. 29.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Oct. 30.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Oct. 31.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Oct. 32.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Oct. 33.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Oct. 34.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Oct. 35.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Oct. 36.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Oct. 37.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Oct. 38.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Oct. 39.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Oct. 40.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Oct. 41.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Oct. 42.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Oct. 43.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Oct. 44.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Oct. 45.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Oct. 46.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Oct. 47.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Oct. 48.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Oct. 49.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Oct. 50.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Oct. 51.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Oct. 52.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Oct. 53.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Oct. 54.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Oct. 55.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Oct. 56.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Oct. 57.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Oct. 58.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Oct. 59.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Oct. 60.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Oct. 61.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Oct. 62.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Oct. 63.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Oct. 64.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Oct. 65.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Oct. 66.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Oct. 67.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Oct. 68.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Oct. 69.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Oct. 70.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Oct. 71.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Oct. 72.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Oct. 73.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Oct. 74.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Oct. 75.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Oct. 76.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Oct. 77.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Oct. 78.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Oct. 79.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Oct. 80.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Oct. 81.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Oct. 82.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Oct. 83.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Oct. 84.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Oct. 85.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Oct. 86.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Oct. 87.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Oct. 88.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Oct. 89.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Oct. 90.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Oct. 91.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Oct. 92.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Oct. 93.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Oct. 94.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Oct. 95.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Oct. 96.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Oct. 97.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Oct. 98.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Oct. 99.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Oct

Organized Labor—Trade Union Activities

News and Comment
Labor Education
Labor and Government
Trade Union Politics

4,000 WORKERS ON PAPER BOXES STRIKE IN N. Y.

Independent Union in Fight for Demands

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—(FP)—Four thousand paper box workers are striking in New York for a \$5 weekly wage increase, 44-hour week, time and a half overtime, double time Sunday pay. About 65 per cent of the workers are girls and women. Men do the scoring and cutting as well as driving paper box delivery wagons.

All are in the Paper Box Makers Union, an independent industrial union. Open shop workers are employed for long hours at as little as half the pay of union workers. Union shops have the 48-hour week at present.

Cards and Checks Fight Strikers.

The paper box industry is of considerable importance in New York, where great quantities of the boxes are used in both wholesale and retail trades, especially in garment industries and by department stores.

At least one detective agency is known to be attempting strike-breaking by supplying nonunion drivers and chauffeurs for manufacturers to deliver stock on hand. The agency gets \$10 a day per man. Police are acting as guards on the wagons.

May Reaffiliate.

The union has been conducting an intensive organization campaign for several months. George Powers and Anthony Capraro are the organizers; Fred Caiola, the union manager.

The union was at one time affiliated with the Paper Pulp and Sulphite Workers International Union, a member of the American Federation of Labor, and hopes to again join this international.

Benefit Movie Here Will Portray Passaic Millworkers Struggles

The historic struggle of the 16,000 unorganized textile workers against the inhuman exploitation by the mill bosses will be shown in Chicago, Oct. 29 at the Ashland Blvd. Auditorium, in pictures.

The picture commences with the time the worker leaves his home in Europe, obsessed with dreams of a new and better life here in America, and shows the horrible life of the workers in the hell holes of New Jersey.

The drama of the entire strike is portrayed; the call for the strike, the brutal attacks of the mill owned police; the huge mass meetings, the splendid relief activities; all this is shown. In short you will spend an evening in the front line trenches of American industrial warfare.

The Ashland Auditorium must be packed on October 29. Two performances will be shown, one at 7 and one at 9 o'clock. Come early.

The proceeds are to assist in purchasing necessities for the needy strikers and their families. To continue the strike, money must be sent to Passaic. By seeing this film you will not only enjoy an evening, but you will also assist in relieving the condition of the textile strikers.

Here's an Opportunity to Help

NEW YORK—(FP)—Overcoats, shoes and other clothing are needed badly for the Passaic textile strikers and their families, declares the Int'l. Workers Aid. The eight months' fight began in winter and is now wheeling around to winter again. Pickets are still braving wintry winds and policemen's clubs in thin summer garments and ragged remnants of coats. Clothing collections may be left at Room 237, 700 Broadway, New York, or sent directly to the Passaic Strikers General Relief Committee at 743 Main Ave., Passaic, N. J.

We will send sample copies of The DAILY WORKER to your friends—send us name and address.

BISHOP WILLIAM MONTGOMERY BROWN

will speak in

New York City
MONDAY EVE, OCT. 25TH
at Central Opera House,
67th St. and 3rd Ave.

Window Cleaners Fight for Standards

By LEON PLATT
(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—The yearly agreement between the Protective Window Cleaners' Union and the Employers' Association of Window Cleaners expired on September 30. At the same day a general union membership meeting was held with a 100 per cent attendance to discuss the negotiations between the Employers Association and the union.

Among the new demands that the union put forward to the employer were featured a \$44 and 44-hour week, instead of \$40 and 45 hours as it prevails now. Altho these demands are considered by the window cleaners modest, the employers refused even to discuss them with the labor representatives. This attitude of the employers, and their constant attempts to break the Window Cleaners' Union, served as a signal to the workers to strengthen their ranks and resist the offensive of the bosses to lower their standards of living. This was clearly demonstrated at their membership meeting, where all like one man decided to fight for their new demands and union. The challenge of the bosses was met by a declaration of an unanimous general strike, beginning October 1 of all window cleaners in New York City.

The Window Cleaners' Job.

Not only is the work hard and tiresome, but the danger of it would justify a working week of less than 44 hours. The worker in the other branches of the building trades won a long time ago the demands the window cleaners put up now. The wages of the bricklayers, structural iron workers are \$14 to \$18 per day while window cleaners, whose work is more dangerous, get only a half of that.

In general, the window cleaners' job is the most dangerous. The worker has to stand on a space of 5 to 8 inches on the 10th floor and wash the windows. There is nothing that can assure his safety. The belt is attached to side screws which are often loose and unreliable and are the only things on which the man holds on. As a result of such risky work many window cleaners loose their life and

WORKERS SUFFER IN CALIFORNIA COTTON FIELDS

Low Wages and Horrible Conditions Prevail

By JOHN H. OWENS.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON—(FP)—President Green of the A. F. of L. has been put on his guard as to the British government's royal labor commission which is soon to tour the industrial districts of the United States under guidance of the British ambassador. Green says the A. F. of L. accepts the invitation to co-operate in showing the visitors around, but does not hold itself responsible if they fail to visit plants where union men are employed. Ambassador Howard has also invited the Nat'l. Assn. of Manufacturers and the National Industrial Conference Board to help in furnishing information.

American labor executives have learned a lesson as a consequence of their ready acceptance of the hospitality of the London Daily Mail's hand-picked delegation of trade unionists last March. By agreement with secretary Robt. Dismas, German Metal Workers' union, president J. T. Brown of the British Amalgamated Engineering Union and other representatives of European labor, European trade unionists visiting America in the future will not be received officially unless officially sent.

Brown explained to the executive board of the Int'l. Assn. of Machinists and to executives of the Metal Trades department of the American Federation of Labor the true character of the Daily Mail "labor" commission. He said the men chosen by the foremost anti-labor newspaper in Britain to make the trip were reactionaries who happened to hold union cards because the places where they worked are unionized. On their return to England they were given a great banquet, at which the most notorious enemies of British labor were present. They made a report flattering to the biggest non-union shops in the United States. It glorified the "welfare" schemes of these anti-union corporations and praised the company unions.

"We were taken in by these because they showed union cards," said Vice President Conlon of the Machinists. "After they left Washington to investigate industrial plants we discovered that they were being entertained by U. S. Steel and General Electric and many other concerns that are hostile to organized labor.

Almost Unanimous

SAN FRANCISCO—(FP)—The trial judge, the district attorney, his 3 assistants, the foreman of the jury, and 8 of the 9 living jurors in the Mooney and Billings preparedness parade bomb case will join in their plea for pardon when the hearing is held in Sacramento on Oct. 20. All these officials are convinced that both men were convicted on perjured testimony.

Policies and Programs The Trade Union Press Strikes—Injunctions Labor and Imperialism

CAPPELLINI'S MAN REFUSES TO AID STRIKING MINERS

Local President Charges Board with Non-Support

PARSONS, Pa., Oct. 10.—Local 3076 of the U. M. W. of A., that struck when four members were discharged by a mine boss for having cigarettes in their possession—which the miners declare were planted—decided to return to work without having their demands acceded to by the bosses of the Glenn Alden Coal Co. The strikers wanted the men reinstated and the mine boss dismissed.

President Cappellini of District 1, ordered the miners to return to work saying that he would not allow any unauthorized strikes. He informed Thomas Burke, president of the local, that the strike must be called off. The miners could be taken up by a committee of miners who would meet the operators. The question of discharging the mine boss, a notorious strikebreaker, was dropped by the board.

Board Member Spoke.

A special meeting of the local was called at which a district board member was present. The miners flocked to the meeting. The minutes of the previous meeting at which the strike decision was taken were read. Then the board member spoke.

Miners Were Angry.

When the board member got thru talking miners began to clamor for the door. One speaker pointed an accusing finger at Cappellini's representative and demanded what good it would do the miners to have a person like him (the board member) representing them, suggesting that he would be more likely to help the boss than the men.

President Burke then declared that since they had not only to fight the bosses but also the officials of the district, they would have to return to work, pending a settlement of their grievances, with the understanding that unless their fellow-workers were given back their jobs, that they would come out again.

Low Wages Prevail.

The pickers are usually paid from \$1.00 to \$1.50 per hundred pounds for picking. These are all desert valleys and are watered by irrigation methods. The air is dry, and the cotton is light and fluffy. An average picker, working from sunup to sundown, earns about \$2.25 per day.

The picking is done mostly by Mexicans, Negroes, Indians, and poor whites (migratory workers) from Texas and Oklahoma.

Live in Tents.

The ranch owners seldom furnish houses for the pickers; they usually provide tents. The workers eat and sleep on the ground. Health inspectors never visit the ranches to enforce sanitary regulations.

Suffer from Cold.

Like most desert climates the days are warm the year around, but from September to March, the nights and mornings are intensely cold, usually below the freezing point. The pickers suffer from cold and exposure. In order to make weight one must pick very early.

The cotton is cold and wet with dew. Pickers frequently contract dew-poisoning; the fingers crack and split open; many workers are incapacitated from further picking for several days or weeks.

All Unorganized.

The workers are nearly 100 per cent unorganized. The ranchers carefully encourage the fiction of social inequality. White workers refuse to pick in the same fields with Mexicans and Negroes.

The ranchers even flatter the Mexicans and Indians, and make them feel superior to Negroes. In this way they force all to work for less money and put up with very poor accommodations.

California State Federation Meets.

OAKLAND, Cal.—(FP)—J. F. Dalton of the Los Angeles Typographical union was elected president California State Federation of Labor over Roe H. Baker of San Francisco, incumbent, and Paul Scharrerberg was re-elected secretary. The convention passed resolutions condemning capital punishment, calling for repeal of the criminal syndicalism act, favoring old-age pensions and the state water and power act, opposing comment by trial judges during criminal cases, and calling for legislation against the "hell ships" of the Alaska salmon packers. It also declared against the labor department of the league of nations.

Wages in Pottery Industry Low.

WASHINGTON—(FP)—Wages of men and women employed in the American pottery industry are decidedly low. This is shown by a study which the U. S. department of labor has just completed, based on statistics for 46 potters, most of which were in the region centering about East Liverpool, O. For 6,666 men and boys the average earnings per week in 1925 were \$26.22, and for 1,657 women and girls they were \$13.27 in the semi-vitreous plants, producing common tableware.

SEND IN A SUB.

Co-operative Section

This department will appear in every Monday's issue of The DAILY WORKER.

BIG CO-OPERATIVE APARTMENT IN GOTHAM WILL BE READY FOR TENANTS EARLY IN NOVEMBER

By ESTHER LOWELL, Federated Press.

NEW YORK, Oct. 8.—Early in November the first group of workers and their families will move into the big new co-operative apartment house they have built as the first unit of a co-operative colony in Bronx borough, New York City. About 1,100 persons will enter the spick-and-span, spacious rooms to enjoy the benefits of co-operative living under their organization, the United Workers' Co-operative.

Each of the 250 apartments, whether two-room, three-room or four-room, has at least two exposures so that cross ventilation and sunshine sometime of the day are assured. The apartment rooms and the 100 single ones are all larger than those of ordinary apartments, having more windows and higher ceilings. Great inner court-yards separate the different units of the building, which occupies only 45 per cent of the square block in which it is built. Neighboring apartments cover much more of the ground because their owners want the maximum returns by crowding. The workers' co-operative house faces Bronx Park on one side.

Low Rental Rates.

The workers entering the new co-operative apartment pay in \$200 per room to help finance the building construction. When they are unable to pay the full rate the Consumers Finance Corp., a subsidiary owned by the United Workers' Co-operative, loans half the sum at 4 per cent, repayment at the rate of \$1 a week. Maintenance of rooms is to be \$13 per room per month, covering all charges, including \$2.50 allowed for paying off the \$1,200,000 building mortgage. Rental for other apartments in the district mounts to \$20 or \$25 per room per month. The maintenance charges may eventually go down to \$5 as the mortgage is paid off.

No Industrial Ownership.

Residents may withdraw their payments if they leave the building, tho all must agree to stay at least two years. New residents will pay in the same sums, but in no case will any resident ever own his apartment or be able to sell or sub-let it as he would in other so-called co-operatives. This is a true co-operative apartment, the whole property remaining in the hands of the organization, and proceeds beyond expenses belong to the co-operative.

To Get Women Out of Home.

Every member of the United Workers' Co-operative must be a worker, a member of the union if there is one in his trade. Every resident of the apartment house 18 or over must belong to the co-operative. Some of the business structures are already owned by the organization. Purchase of land for a second colony is already proceeding.

They Have a Doctor.

Residents may withdraw their payments if they leave the building, tho all must agree to stay at least two years. New residents will pay in the same sums, but in no case will any resident ever own his apartment or be able to sell or sub-let it as he would in other so-called co-operatives. This is a true co-operative apartment, the whole property remaining in the hands of the organization, and proceeds beyond expenses belong to the co-operative.

Operators Defended by Official.

The board member declared that the operators had a right to discharge anybody in the mine. The miners represented this, saying that even the laws of the capitalist state of Pennsylvania do not guarantee any such right to the owners. The faithful disciple of Cappellini replied that the operators had a right to do what they please with their employees.

President Burke then declared that since they had not only to fight the bosses but also the officials of the district, they would have to return to work, pending a settlement of their grievances, with the understanding that unless their fellow-workers were given back their jobs, that they would come out again.

Philadelphia I. L. D. Plans Second Annual Ball for October 29

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 10.—The Philadelphia Local of International Labor Defense announces to its members and sympathizers that the second annual ball and halloween party will be held on Friday evening, October 29, 1926. Everybody is asked to reserve this date and sympathetic organizations not to arrange any affairs on that date.

The ball will be held in one of the Philadelphia labor union centers, the Philadelphia Labor Institute, 308 Locust Street, formerly Musical Fund Hall.

Just a couple weeks ago, the Philadelphia Local of International Labor Defense was called to action and demonstrated once more its value and need to the labor movement. It saved an Italian comrade who was arrested by United States immigration authorities and was to be shipped to Italy, where imprisonment, if not death, waited for him for sure.

The throwaways, the tickets and window cards for the ball are ready and can be secured from Secretary Lyman, or Organizer W. Trumbull, 521 York Avenue.

Wages in Pottery Industry Low.

WASHINGTON—(FP)—Wages of men and women employed in the American pottery industry are decidedly low. This is shown by a study which the U. S. department of labor has just completed, based on statistics for 46 potters, most of which were in the region centering about East Liverpool, O. For 6,666 men and boys the average earnings per week in 1925 were \$26.22, and for 1,657 women and girls they were \$13.27 in the semi-vitreous plants, producing common tableware.

SEND IN A SUB.

Workers' Cooperatives in the U. S. S. R.

Prior to the revolution the workers' co-operative movement was in an embryonic state and represented a negligible quantity, both from the point of view of membership and business turn-over.

While boilermakers have developed on a large scale. Thus on Oct. 1, 1925, the workers' cooperatives had a membership of 3,666,703. This does not include the transport (the transport section has an autonomous standing) which on that date had a membership of 1,025,560 (including temporary workers).

The total number of workers affiliated to the movement was therefore 4,692,263. The total trade union membership at that time was 7,800,000 (in round numbers); so that the percentage of trade-unionists organized in the cooperatives was 59.8. In the more industrial regions the percentage was much higher.

Increase 100 Per Cent.

The turnover at the workers' cooperatives has been rapidly growing. While the annual turnover (exclusive of the transport section) in 1923-24 was \$48,146,000 rubles, that for 1924-25 was 1,251,385,000 rubles, showing an increase of almost 100 per cent.

The share capital of the workers' cooperatives (exclusive of transport) at the end of last year was nearly 15,000,000 rubles. The shares are rather small being equal on an average to a little over 4 rubles each.

On January 1, 1926, there was a total of 1,461 primary cooperatives with 13,044 stores in the country employing 92,580 persons (exclusive of industrial establishments).

An interesting question is how big a percentage of the workers' purchases are made thru the cooperatives. Here the picture varies in different parts of the country. In many of the industrial centers, for instance, the percentage is as high as 70 and 80, sometimes even going up to 100 per cent. In the less industrial sections the percentage is smaller.

On the whole about 50 per cent of the goods and foodstuffs consumed by

NEWS AND COMMENT

THE DAILY WORKER

Published by the DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO.
1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Phone Monroe 4712

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

By mail (in Chicago only):	\$8.00 per year	\$4.50 six months	\$6.00 per year	\$3.50 six months
	\$2.50 three months		\$2.00 three months	

Address all mail and make out checks to
THE DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

J. LOUIS ENGAHL
WILLIAM F. DUNNE
MORITZ J. LOEB

Editors
Business Manager

Entered as second-class mail September 21, 1923, at the post-office at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879.

290

Advertising rates on application

The Coal Miners—Shock Troops of the British Workingclass

The stern struggle of the British miners challenges the admiration of every working man and woman in the world.

After five months and a half of battle with starvation gnawing at the vitals of the miners and their families, these workers hurl back the lies of the capitalist class, the capitalist press and the treacherous reformist leadership by voting to pull out the main-tance men and continue the strike.

The vote of 767,000 to 42,000 for these propositions nails fast the lie that the miners are breaking ranks and going back to work in any considerable numbers.

That this action was taken after the Bournemouth Trade Union Congress, dominated by the same officials who deserted the miners, had refused to allow the question of the general strike or the miners' strike to be discussed, is doubly significant.

It means that the miners realize their responsibility to the rank and file of the labor movement, realize that they are the shock troops of the British working class and are going to fight without thought of surrender. The miners ask no quarter.

This unshakable determination of the miners changes the situation. British capitalism has staked all on a quick defeat of this workers' offensive. But the British ruling class and their agents in the labor movement underestimate the fighting spirit and the endurance of the coal diggers, their wives and children.

Last week the news came that 400 textile mills have reduced their working schedule to one week in three. Coal and other fuel is being rationed. Heavy industry is paying suicidal prices for coal. British coal markets are passing into the hands of German and American coal concerns.

In other British markets the customers refuse to wait longer for the commodities whose manufacture has been held up by the strike.

And the miners are not beaten. Not by several Irish miles. They are bruised and bleeding but they are choking the British lion to death.

The Russian trade unions have made it possible for the miners to fight as long as they have. From the workers and peasants of the Soviet Union has come the greater part of the financial relief sent to the coal fields. This, too, is a glorious record.

Contrasted with this is the shameless and shameful conduct of the Trade Union Congress leaders and those of Amsterdam. They have joined hands with the British government and if the miners are beaten they and they alone must take the blame.

But will the miners be beaten?

We do not think so. They may not win all their demands, but it is certain now that they will save their union and they have dealt their enemy, British imperialism, a blow from which it will never recover.

The courageous struggle of the miners has accelerated the decay of British capitalism and will make it possible and necessary for the British working class to select a leadership for the new great struggles of the near future which will give the labor movement a general staff that will not sound the call for retreat when the masses are in the midst of an onslaught on the fortresses of British imperialism.

Cooking the Klan's Goose

It is generally and freely admitted that the political crowns on the heads of the G. O. P. dom are not sitting any too pretty nowadays. In capitalist politics, victory is only a prelude to disaster.

Only a few short years ago there was great rejoicing in the G. O. P. camp because the old stalwarts of all that was most conservative in republicanism won out in Indiana. Today there is weeping and gnashing of teeth.

It seems that the Hoosier voters had as little to do with the election of Governor Jackson and his machine as J. P. Morgan had to do with winning the war. The job was done by D. C. Stephenson, protector of pure womanhood, defender of the Volstead law and half a dozen other worthy and laudable causes. But when the quilts were lifted Hoosierdom did not see much purity, or sobriety for that matter.

Now it will be told. Because in the G. O. P. of Indiana, there are worthy persons whose needs have not been satisfied. No matter how susceptible graft may be to the spreading-out process, there is a limit, and so the murder is coming out.

Concisely, the present government of Indiana owes its existence to that infernal organization known as the ku klux klan. Stephenson, head of the K. K. K. at the time the present government got into power, is now serving a life term in prison for murdering a girl he had previously raped. The beneficiaries of Stephenson's klan influence are now willing that the ex-dragon should stew in his own juice. But unfortunately for the present officialdom, Stephenson was able to get in touch with a number of dissatisfied persons, with the result that some of the truth is being told and the governor of Indiana and the prosecutor are beating a retreat to shelter.

The K. K. K. represents fundamentally the rotting heart of capitalism. It is based on graft and corruption, just as capitalism is based on robbery. Klanism is passing, for the time being. But the mental types that fall for kluxism are the types that get excited over a Coolidge interview on the value of religion.

LENINGRAD WORKERS HEAR ZINOVIEV AND CONDEMN HIS FACTIONAL WORK

MOSCOW, Oct. 8.—Continuing their open defiance of the Central Committee of the Communist Party's resolution against unauthorized public meetings to discuss party policy, Trotsky and Zinoviev, leaders of the opposition against the policies of the Central Committee, addressed meetings of factory workers today.

Zinoviev spoke in Leningrad to a meeting of 2,000 workers and was frequently interrupted by shouts and whistling.

The press reports that 1,000 workers voted on a resolution condemning Zinoviev at a meeting of 2,000 workers in Leningrad. The resolution was carried by a large majority.

WHEN A MAN STRIKES IN PASSAIC!



As The N. Y. Graphic Sees The Frame-up Of Passaic Strikers

From Portland to Detroit

ARTICLE NINE
By WILLIAM F. DUNNE.

THE gap between the unorganized semi-skilled and unskilled workers in the basic industry and the organized workers is growing wider—not only in the sense that the wages, working conditions and the extent of job control of the unorganized workers are less favorable, but the trade unions have lost a good deal of their former influence among them for two reasons in addition to those already cited:

First, because the trade union of officialdom makes little if any attempt to reach these workers and in some cases actually displays a contempt for them.

Second, because the trade union of officialdom, saturated in craft unionism and tied to the bosses by the machinery of the capitalist parties and a thousand bonds of worker-employer cooperation, is incapable of appealing to these workers who, when they engage in a conflict with the capitalists, know little of and care less for the internal politics of the trade union movement and its perennial jurisdictional conflicts, its craft divisions and obsolete machinery which acts as a brake on the struggles of its membership and the unorganized workers as well.

A CLASSIC example of the importance of the present leadership was furnished recently by the strike of the motormen and switchmen employed by the Interborough Rapid Transit Company of New York.

After many attempts on the part of the strikers and their sympathizers to get action from the officials of the Amalgamated Association of Street & Electric Railway Employees, the trade union having jurisdiction over this industry, a conference was arranged.

The strike itself was an inspiration to anyone except an old line trade union officer. The workers had broken with the company union, they had struck without any guarantee of support from any section of the labor movement, the New York police had been mobilized against them, but the strikers were the last to acknowledge that they had tackled too big a job without adequate preparation.

INSTEAD of taking charge of the strike and giving it organizational direction, placing it under the auspices of the recognized union and appealing to the labor movement for support, the official of the Amalgamated Street & Electric Railway Employees first informed the strikers that they would have to be split up into separate local unions in accord with the sacred constitution and by-laws of his union.

The strikers quite naturally looked upon this proposal as a method of weakening the strike and particularly were they unable to understand the necessity of such procedure when they were at grips with one of the most powerful corporations in New York City.

To the trade union official the union as an institution, with all its rules and regulations, was paramount. To the unorganized strikers, the strike and the extension of the strike was the important thing.

The strikers were right and here is shown the fundamental difference between unorganized workers in motion and a trade union officialdom which thinks first of a "settlement" of "getting the men back to work."

THE same reverence for craft autonomy in a more aggravated form was largely responsible for the defeat of the steel strike in 1919-20. The of-

ficials of the national and international unions involved placed the question of their craft union rights above the question of winning the strike.

The same symptom of a malady fatal to the trade union movement in these days of huge concentrations of industrial capital, was evidenced in the strike of metal miners in Butte and other great metal mining camps in 1917-18.

Here the officials of the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smeltermen, confronted with the possibility of organizing decisive sections of the industry and regaining the ground lost in the previous ten years, insisted that the strikers must first go back to work, bring up their grievances through the "regular union channels" and allow the executive board to pass upon them.

ALL this after a bitter struggle had been in progress for weeks.

A STILL more recent instance, is the elimination from the resolution calling for the organization of the auto industry passed by the A. F. of L. convention in Detroit of a provision postponing jurisdictional questions for the time being. The elimination of this provision practically nullifies the purpose of the resolution as was no doubt intended.

Instances of this sort could be multiplied almost indefinitely and a still more recent one, small in itself but important as representing a general tendency, has occurred in the strike of 100 Negro women working for a low wage confectionery concern in Chicago. These workers struck against

a wage cut and appealed to the Chicago Federation of Labor for assistance in organizing and conducting their strike. A leading official of the Chicago Federation of Labor spoke to the meeting of strikers and in place of telling the workers what union they could and should join, stated that the question of organization should be postponed until the strike was settled.

The truth of the matter is that the trade union officialdom lives in deadly fear of a great influx of formerly unorganized workers into the trade unions. Their control of the trade union movement is made possible today by the slight changes in the personnel of the movement. They have to deal now only with organizations, large numbers of the members of which are victimized by the traditions of the past and who participate in varying degrees in the special privileges of the trade unions which skill, custom, strategic situation or support of the capitalist parties give.

THE trade union leadership does

not want to, and cannot organize large masses of workers who can and must be organized. While these workers remain outside of the trade unions the officialdom has a comparatively easy time maintaining its control.

While they retain control it is a herculean task to get the trade unions to

launch genuine organizing campaigns

and a still more difficult task to prevent these campaigns ending in defeat and disillusionment for the workers involved.

This is a vicious circle which the Communists and the left wing must break.

MIKE GOLD ISSUES FERVENT CALL FOR THE MISSING LITERARY CRITIC

A MERICA needs a critic," declares Michael Gold, editor of the New Masses, in the October number of the magazine, which appeared today. He declares that most of our young writers turn to France for new ideas, but "young Americans can learn nothing from the 200-year-old boulevards except to sit at sidewalk cafes and sip aperitifs, literally."

"Mencken," Gold says, "is a salonsinger celebrating the 'freedom' of the artist, but is himself the best example of the fallacy of that dogma. He is popular, not for esthetic reasons, but because he has expressed the philosophy of our nouveau riches. He has rediscovered Nero's philosophy of feasting and futility. An idealist is not a good money-maker, and if he is to get on the band-wagon, to share some of the immense boddle that is now circulating so freely here, he must cast overboard all his ideals. This renegade Mencken has made seem the jolliest and most sophisticated of gestures."

Waldo Frank, Van Wyck Brooks, Floyd Dell, Max Eastman, Jos. Krutch, Edmund Wilson and V. F. Calverton are all rejected in turn by Gold as the great critic needed by the new generation of American writers. All are unequipped or have gone up blind alleys, he continues.

His article ends with the following apostrophe:

A Poet's Prayer.

"O Life, send America a great literary critic. The generation of writers is going to seed again. Some of them started well but are beginning to live fat and high, and have forgotten the ardors of their generous youth. This generation of writers is

corrupted by all the money floating around everywhere. It is unfashionable to believe in human progress any longer. It is unfashionable to work for a better world. It is unfashionable and unsophisticated to follow in the footsteps of Tolstoi, of Dickens, Shelley, Blake, Burns, Whitman, Trotsky. Send us a critic. Send a giant who

can shame our writers back to their task of civilizing America. Send a soldier who has studied history. Send a strong poet who loves the masses and their future. Send someone who doesn't give a damn about money.

Send one who is not a pompous liberal, but a man of the street. Send no mystics—they give us Americans the willies. Send no coward. Send no pedant. Send us a man fit to stand up to skyscrapers. A man of art who can match the purposeful deeds of Henry Ford. Send us a joker in overalls. Send no saint. Send an artist. Send a scientist. Send a Bolshevik. Send a man."

(Continued Tomorrow.)

Victims of World War of 1917 Still Lacking Hospitals to Die in

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—Recommendations have been forwarded to the White House as to the location of the new tuberculosis hospital for victims of gas and other sufferings in the world war. The hospital will be built near Tucson, Ariz. In it will be gathered veterans who have been dragging out a miserable existence in other shelters where they testify the housing and attendance have been so bad that they could not hope to regain health.

N.Y. PARTY SECTIONS MEET ON TUESDAY

On Tuesday October 12th there will be held Section Membership Meetings throughout the city called by the District Executive Committee to mobilize the membership for one of the most important campaigns of the party.

The District Executive Committee will have a representative at all these meetings and a Roll Call will be taken.

The Meetings on Tuesday October 12th are as follows:

Sec. 1—Will have no meeting since they met on October 8th.

Sec. 2—66 E. 4th St. (Manhattan Lyceum) at 6 p. m.

Sec. 3—At 301 W. 29th St. at 6 p. m.

Sec. 4—At 81 E. 119th St. at 8 p. m.

Sec. 5—At 1847 Boston Road, at 8 p. m.

Sec. 6—At 56 Manhattan Ave., Brooklyn, at 6 p. m.

Sec. 7—At 760 S. 40th St., at 8 p. m.

All other party meetings are called off for this night.

Members who have not attended meetings for some time or who are not properly attached should come to these meetings and get straight with the party.



(Copyright, 1924, by Upton Sinclair)

CHAPTER XI THE REBEL

I

At Southern Pacific University the class lines were tacitly but effectively drawn, and in the ordinary course of events a man of Bunny's wealth, good looks and good manners, would have associated only with members of fraternities and sororities. If some Negro boy were to develop eloquence as a debater, or if some one taking a course in millinery or plumbing were to display fleetness as a hurdler, the hurdler might hurdle and the debater might debate, but they would not be invited to tea-parties or dances, nor be elected to prominence in the student organizations; such honors were reserved for tall Anglo-Saxons having regular features, and hair plastered straight back from their foreheads, and trousers pressed to a knife edge and never worn two days in succession.

But here was Bunny Ross, persisting in fooling with "dangerous thoughts," that made his friends angry. Of course, as anyone would have foreseen, there were "roughnecks" and "goats" anxious to break in where they were not wanted, and perfectly willing to pretend to think that our country ought not to intervene in Russia, if by so professing they could get to know one of the socially elite. So Bunny found himself on talking terms with various queer fish. For example, there was Peter Nagle, whose father was president of a "rationalist society," and who seemed to have one dominating desire in life—to blurt out in class that what was the matter with the world was superstition, and that mankind could never progress until they stopped believing in God. In a university all of whose faculty were required to be devout Methodists, you can imagine how popular this made him. Peter looked just as you would expect such a boor to look, with a large square head and a wide mouth full of teeth and a shock of yellow hair which he allowed to straggle round his ears and drop white specks onto his coat collar—his coat did not match his trousers, and he brought his lunch to the university tied with a strap!

And then there was Gregor Nikolsky. Gregor was all right, when you got to know him, but the trouble was, it was hard to know him, because his accent was peculiar and at critical moments in his talk he would forget the English word. He had jet black hair